



THE HEALTH
OF
BAILDON
1953

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Baildon Urban District Council

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and

SANITARY INSPECTOR

R. HORSFALL, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.

INTRODUCTION.

TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for 1953.

The year was apparently healthy and comparatively uneventful apart from a single case of Smallpox which terminated the outbreak in the West Riding.

Vital Statistics.

The Standardised Birth Rate fell from 13.3 to 11.6 and the Death Rate from 11.7 to 9.6. As in the previous year only two deaths occurred in infants under one year of age. Since there were fewer births, the Infant Mortality Rate increased from 15.0 to 17.2. For a second year Neonatal Mortality was nil, and since the Still Birth Rate was low, 16.9, this return can be considered a tribute to the Maternity Service and the use made of it by mothers in the district.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Day Nursery at Green Lane was opened by the Chairman of the Council, Councillor Percy Oates, in the presence of members of the Council, representatives of the West Riding County Council and officials. Accommodation is afforded for 50 children and the standard of provisions is high.

Housing.

Further progress was recorded, and attention will in future be directed to the clearance of sub-standard accommodation.

Infectious Disease.

Although one case of Smallpox was notified, isolated and ultimately proved fatal, further spread did not arise. During the period of surveillance of contacts and intensive vaccination of the population, much assistance was provided by Nurses, Doctors, Councillors and fellow officials. Sincere appreciation of their efforts and of the co-operation of the public must be expressed.

I am indebted for the continued interest of the Chairman of Health and members of his Committee, and also for help willingly rendered by my fellow officials.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BATTERSBY.

COMMITTEES - 1953-54.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Council
(Councillor Percy Oates, J.P.).

Chairman: Councillor D. Hill.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor I. Williams.

Councillor	H. O. Griffiths	Councillor	A. T. M. Schofield
„	R. Hill	„	J. A. Schofield
„	W. Milner	„	D. V. Scholes
„	H. Moore	„	L. P. Warne

BUILDINGS AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Council
(Councillor Percy Oates, J.P.).

Chairman: Councillor H. Moore.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor R. Hill.

Councillor	N. Clough	Councillor	J. A. Schofield
„	H. O. Griffiths	„	D. V. Scholes
„	D. Hill	„	L. P. Warne
„	A. T. M. Schofield	„	I. Williams

OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health:

J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.

Sanitary Inspector:

R. Horsfall, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the district in acres at 1951 Census	...	...	2,831
Population at 1951 Census	...	...	10,131
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at 1951 Census	...	...	3,441
Average number of persons per room at 1951 Census	...	...	0.67
Number of private households at 1951 Census	.....	...	3,458

Statistical Summary for 1953 and Comparison with 1952.

			1952	1953
Area of district in acres	...	...	2,831	2,831
Estimated population (30th June)	...	...	10,020	9,985
Estimated number of dwellinghouses (31 Dec.)			3,666	3,716
Rateable Value at 1st April	...	...	£68,379	£68,909
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)			£271	£273
Births—(Total Live and Still Births)	...		136	118
	Male.	Female.		
Legitimate	...	...	66	43
Illegitimate	...	...	3	4
	—	—
	69	47	133	116
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	13.3	11.6
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	1.00	1.00
Standardised Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	13.3	11.6
Still births	Male.	Female.		
Legitimate	...	...	1	—
Illegitimate	...	...	—	1
	—	—
	1	1	3	2
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	22.1	16.9
Percentage of total births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	...	...	82	69

Deaths.	1952	1953
Male	66	52
Female	56	48
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	122	100
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ...	12.2	10.0
Area Comparability Factor	0.96	0.96
Standardised Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	11.7	9.6
Percentage of deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	18	41
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—		
All infants	2	2
Rate per 1,000 live births	15.0	17.2
Legitimate infants	2	2
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	15.4	18.3
Infants under age 28 days	0	0
Rate per 1,000 live births	0	0
Number of Deaths from:—		
Measles (all ages)	0	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0
Maternal Deaths (all causes)	0	0
Rate per 1,000 live and still births ...	0	0
Deaths from:—		
Cancer (all ages)	23	24
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	2.30	2.40
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	1
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.20	0.10
All forms of tuberculosis	3	1
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.30	0.10

Social Conditions.

Baildon is a residential town separated from Shipley by the River Aire, Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the Railway, and from Bradford, Horsforth and Bingley by extensive green belts and open moorland. The lower town, including Charlestown, is predominantly industrial, with mills, factories and workshops and a high percentage of old type property. The administrative centre, higher situate, is predominantly residential, principally a product of the inter-war developmental period in housing. The upper town is adjacent to high placed moorland, and is almost exclusively residential in character.

There are about 3716 houses in Baildon, mostly modern, although some old type property remains around Towngate, Baildon Green, Tong Park and Woodbottom. A new estate has been erected at The Knoll with extensive aspect and ample room for development.

Population and Employment.

Population.	1921 Census ...	.....6,527
	1931 Census ...	... 7,794
	1951 Census ...	... 10,131
	1953 ...	... 9,985

The increase in population in Baildon between wars was predominantly older age group in structure. There was therefore expansion with low potentiality. The general picture is one of diminishing younger age group, falling birth rate and ageing population.

The high female to male ratio of working population is representative of the textile area generally. Eight large firms employ 2,660 workers locally, the principal industries being woollen textile and engineering. Considerably over one half of the male population is estimated to be engaged in the textile industry. A considerable interchange of working population occurs in each direction daily between Baildon and neighbouring towns.

The office of the Ministry of Labour, Shipley, serves both Shipley and Baildon.

Unemployment remains at a low figure and in the main consists of older men, the placing of whom in suitable work is not easy.

Public Health Services for the Area.

Medical Practitioner Liaison.

The Department has enjoyed the support and co-operation of the Family Doctors both resident in Baildon and those Medical Practitioners who practice within the township. Contact between the Practitioners, Home Nurses and Midwives have been close over a period of years. The development of Care and After Care services provides scope for the promotion of a similar relationship between Doctor

and Health Visitor. The services of the Health Visitor can be of considerable use to the Practitioner in providing socio-medical histories and a link between Hospitals, Health Department and the Private Doctor.

Baildon has one resident Home Nurse, a resident Midwife and one Health Visitor. This concentrates domiciliary services in a small group and promotes team work. Close co-operation exists between these officers and the officers of the Urban District Council.

Hospital Liaison.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Sub-Committee of the Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee responsible for Salt's Hospital and the Shipley Maternity Home. An increasing number of Baildon patients are admitted to both these Institutions.

Liaison with Doctors, Nursing Staff and Almoners is increasing from week to week at Bradford Royal Infirmary, St. Luke's Hospital, Clayton, the Children's Hospital, and Leeds Road and Morton Banks Infectious Disease Hospitals. There is scope for an increase in the demands for Care and After Care in cases ready for discharge.

Maternity Home.

Shipley Maternity Home has 20 beds for normal patients. Priority for admission is granted on the basis of:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Abnormal history. | (iii) Multipara 4 +. |
| (ii) Primipara. | (iv) Social conditions. |

We are indebted to the Matron, Miss Beulah, for her co-operation in this work.

Increasing admissions of expectant mothers from Baildon have been arranged. When beds are fully booked recommendations are made for other County Homes. In some instances home conditions and circumstances favour delivery of the patients in the mother's own home and, although this is against popular trends in recent years, there is distinct need for an increase in the number of women prepared to arrange delivery in their own homes.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Baildon Clinic.

This is a commodious Clinic for infant welfare work. Sessions are held each Monday afternoon at the Methodist Church Hall, Westgate, from 2 p.m. onwards. A Doctor and Health Visitor are in attendance.

An ante-natal clinic is held monthly on Wednesday mornings by arrangement, Doctor, Health Visitor and Midwife being in attendance.

Children and mothers in need of Specialist services are referred to Somerset House, Shipley.

Hospitals.

SHIPLEY. Salts' Hospital.

A General Practitioner Hospital of 24 beds.

BRADFORD. (i) St. Luke's,

Royal Infirmary,

Children's Hospital,

Royal Eye and Ear Hospital,

Under Bradford "A" Group Hospital
Management Committee.

(ii) "Thornton View," Clayton,

Calverley, Stoney Ridge and Heaton
Royds

Under Bradford "B" Group Hospital
Management Committee.

Menston and Burley Mental Hospitals.

Ambulance Depot.

A Sub-Depot based on Guiseley Depot operates in Shipley. Both Depots are conveniently situate for service in Baildon.

Day Nurseries.

The Day Nursery at Green Lane, Baildon, was opened on the 15th July, 1953, by the Chairman of Baildon Council, Councillor Percy Oates. The Nursery is of a permanent type, brick built with accommodation for 50 children. Separate Nurseries for infant, tweeny and toddler groups, ablutions with baths, wash-hand basins, toilets, isolation room, kitchen, laundry, pantries and staff accommodation are provided. Internal decorations are in light pastel shades. The building is centrally heated by a gas fed boiler, and the premises represent up to date facilities and many refinements on the prefabricated war-time buildings.

Domiciliary Services.

Care of the Aged.

Staff work on behalf of aged persons by Health Visitors, Home Nurses and Home Helps is referred to in appropriate sections for each service.

Baildon Aged Persons' Welfare Association.

Formed in late 1950, rapid progress has been made and the Association have Executive, Finance, Social and Visitation Sub-Committees. In addition the Association opened two havens, one at Town Gate room granted by the Baildon Urban District Council, and one at Charlestown Methodist Church.

Thanks are expressed to the Urban District Council for further use of the Towngate Rooms and Town Hall for Committee Meetings, to the West Riding County for equipment provided for the Havens, and for help given the Committee from various officers.

The following extracts are taken from the third Annual Report:—

We report another year of progress made in our desire to serve the elder citizens of our township. This we say without any hesitation has been largely due to the wonderful interest shown by the two Sub-Committees, namely Social and Visitation. The co-operation of all concerned has brought about a standard of efficiency for which we, the Officials of the Executive, are deeply grateful. Our Committee has met once per month and has dealt with all matters relating to the well-being of the Association and generally speaking the attendance of members has been good.

The Association were represented at a Conference of the National Council of Social Service, held in York on the 25th April, by Mrs. Robson and Mrs. Armitage who later gave a full report of the subject matters discussed for the help and guidance of the Visitation Committee. We also co-operated with the Shipley Aged Persons Welfare Association in the arrangement of their Annual Outing for Blind people in Shipley and Baildon to Morecambe, the number so far as Baildon was concerned being eight. The question of Radio Relay Service for some of our old people we regret has not yet been brought into being, but we are assured that this service will be available before very long. We have in preparation for same ordered six re-conditioned speakers in order that there may be no more delay than is necessary.

During the year we were approached by the Yorkshire Council for Old People's Welfare, whose headquarters are at Leeds, as to whether we would become an affiliated member of the Council, this was agreed to and on the 7th September we received an intimation that we were now entitled to full membership of the Yorkshire Council and appointed Mrs. Robson as our representative to same.

The second annual party held at Westgate Schoolroom on the 10th January, 1953, was a great success and we were assured that it had brought a good deal of happiness into the lives of those who attended.

We refer with regret to the loss the Executive Committee sustained by the death of one of its original members, the late Mrs. Midgley, who had played a very important part in the formation of our Association and had been a good worker on our Executive Committee. It was felt by the Committee that in appreciation of her services we should place on record our sense of gratitude to her for the good work she had done for all classes of the community. We also report with regret the death of the first Chairman of our Visitation Committee, Mr. Philip Walker, whose services to that Committee in its early days were invaluable. Due to his good age he had to relinquish this position on account of his health, and we, therefore, place on record our appreciation of his services to our Association.

The two Havens, we are pleased to report, continue to hold the interest of a large number of our elderly people, certain innovations have been introduced during the year which we feel will be of great benefit and our occasional visits emphasise once again what a real grand atmosphere there exists and one feels repaid for any efforts made in order to help to bring a little more sunshine into the lives of our elder brothers and sisters.

One of the outstanding items of business has been the decision to hold a Bazaar to augment the funds of the Association. We feel that our expenses are increasing and are likely so to do and it is, therefore, with this in mind that we have recommended this particular effort, the date being the 18th September, 1954, and the place the Westgate Methodist Sunday School. From observations already made

we know that the members of both Havens are taking up this matter with great enthusiasm, and we feel sure that with a backing like this, provided we also determine it shall be a success, we need have no fear of the outcome, all we wish to stress to the members of all Committees is keep this effort in mind and do all you can to make it the success it should be. One other point is that we would like to mention the need of token sellers as this is one of the ways of ensuring interest and financial success at the end of the Effort.

Social Committee.

Once again we have pleasure in paying tribute to the fine work done by this Committee in the control of the Havens. Mr. John Hyde as Chairman, and Councillor J. A. Schofield as Secretary have had with them during the year a band of loyal workers. We know they have had a busy year with both out-door and in-door activities in connection with the Havens, these were all arranged with their usual care and thought, and from all points of view were very successful.

The normal work in looking after the people at the weekly session of the Havens has been carried out by the Committee in their usual efficient way. The decision of the Social Committee to hold a brief religious service once monthly has been, we understand, a real pleasure to the members of the Havens, and we trust that this will continue. This report, though brief, will give some idea of the work carried out by our Social Committee, we know from the reports given monthly to the Executive Committee that there have been many other things done by this Committee for the benefit of our older people. This we are convinced is a willing service given by those whose interests, we feel sure, are centred in bringing more happiness into the lives of the members of the Havens.

Visitation Committee.

This Committee has been a very active one during the year, from the reports received monthly by the Executive we realise how efficient the work of this Committee is, the visits to lonely and sick people have become much more important, and we pay our tribute to the Chairman, Mr. Walter Mann, and Secretary, Mrs. Robson, and all the good people who are giving up their time to act as visitors. From what we understand these are something more than just social visits, they are bringing to numbers of elderly sick people cheer, help, sympathy and understanding of their many problems.

It is not our intention to explain more fully the work of this Committee, sufficient is it to say that here is a unit of our Association of which we are justly proud. The grand work being done week by week in a quiet yet very effective way and of actual help being given to people in need speaks for itself. If any further proof were needed then mention of a home chiropody service and summer car outings afford two more examples of the type of work being done.

Our continued progress justifies us in feeling that we have achieved some results and believe that our endeavours to meet the needs and problems of the old people will be just as successful in the future if we can be assured of the enthusiastic and active support of all members of our Committees and the goodwill of the general public. We have made this Association the opportunity of serving our "Elder Citizens" and we should like to thank all who have contributed in any way by service or donations to the measure of success achieved so far and to appeal for continuous and loyal support during the coming years.

Signed,

P. OATES, J.P. (Chairman).
WM. MILNER (Hon. Sec.).

Home Nursing.

This service is one of our closest links with General Medical Practitioners, since the Nurse acts under the direction of the Doctor to relieve sickness and infirmity. The work of the Nurse overlaps both the curative and preventive fields, demanding experience in clinical work and the ability to teach health educational principles in the home. In few other spheres is a Nurse presented with greater opportunity and if the work is less spectacular than some other fields of medicine, its influence is none the less profound, for the Nurse, by relieving suffering, can bring home to the patient and his or her relatives the need for healthy living.

The District Nurse works in close relationship to the Midwife, the Health Visitor and health workers such as Home Helps.

The character of the work of the District Nurse has changed in recent years. The retention of elderly patients at home has made the nature of her duty much heavier and reduced the total number of visits. Bed nursing, lifting and laying of the patient, attention to bed sores, the increasing number of elderly persons and the relatively low number of acute cases in the home (partly due to the effect of anti-biotics) means that the District Nurse spends much more time on each visit. As in so many other branches of Public Health work the number of visits is a poor guide to the amount and quality of work done.

Much assistance was derived from the help of the supervisory staff at County Hall, and the Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

Home Nursing Service.

				Number of Cases. Number of Visits.		
Shipley	...	...	...	274	...	4928
Bingley	...	...	...	262	...	7084
Baildon	...	...	...	112	...	3002
Denholme	...	...	...	36	...	1664
Relief	...	...	...	—	...	800
				—	...	—
Totals—Division	...	...	...	684	...	17478
				—	...	—

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

Health Education Propaganda

Use was made of the facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education. Propaganda material was provided by the West Riding County Council. The following are examples of the steps taken to promote Health Education in the population:—

1. Posters were exhibited on the principal hoardings centred in the Division.
2. Leaflets were distributed in Clinics to mothers on matters related to Maternity and Child Welfare.
3. Lectures were given by Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to the General Public, Parent Teacher Associations, Clubs and other organisations.
4. Distribution of leaflets at Exhibitions and in Public Works on Industrial Health.
5. Information has been passed to the Press in relation to Infectious Disease and other subjects when appropriate.

These steps are, of course, additional to intensive propaganda in the home through the various health workers of the Department.

Hospitals.

Some progress has been effected in the Care and After Care Services, and a notable increase occurred in the number of requests for socio-medical reports from Hospital.

Recuperative Home Treatment.

There are four Recuperative Homes for mothers and children, that is, for mothers who are in need of a rest and change of air and cannot go without taking their young children with them. Five families were admitted during 1953.

Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple, Cheshire.

Spofforth Hall Recuperative Centre, Spofforth, near Harrogate.

(The above two Homes are essentially for cases requiring family rehabilitation).

Sydney House, Abergele, North Wales.

The Silver Jubilee Home, Heysham, Nr. Morecambe.

There are five Homes for schoolchildren and pre-school children (unaccompanied). 9 children were admitted during 1953.

Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, Wirral, Cheshire.

Craig Convalescent Home for Children, Bare, Morecambe.

Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Freshfield, Nr. Liverpool.

Swanscoe House, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

There are nine Recuperative Homes for adults. 7 cases were admitted during 1953.

Men's Convalescent Home, Rhyl, North Wales.

North Eastern Counties Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home, Grange-over-Sands.

Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Manchester and Salford Convalescent Home, Southport.

Hunstanton Convalescent Home, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness.

Convent of our Lady of Lourdes, Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands.

Binswood Convalescent Home, Didsbury, Manchester.

Rockfield Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Clifton Ante-Natal Hostel. Two women were admitted during 1953.

The Hostel was closed in November.

Under the County Council's scheme local patients were admitted to Convalescent Homes, travel arrangements being made where necessary. Patients were required to pay a proportion of the cost, according to their ability as assessed.

Home Help Service.

There is an ever increasing demand on the Service and the recruitment of suitable women against the competitive claims of industry continues difficult. While no qualifications are required and no training is possible, it is difficult to exact too high a standard. Nevertheless, fine service has on the whole been rendered by a great majority of the women employed. It may be of interest to record a few administrative difficulties encountered.

Recruitment.

Women prefer regular and guaranteed work, notably in Shipley. In the remainder of the Division part-time work is more popular and indeed often preferred.

Nature of Work.

A householder sometimes demands spring cleaning. Such work is not authorised, since with split duty between households work is heavy for the Home Help and multiple cases have frequently to be covered.

Erratic Demand.

A series of acute cases may occur together and deprive chronic cases of their service, this of course aggravated by the high percentage

of elderly persons in need of care. To divide the Home Helps into groups attending acute and chronic cases separately would reduce flexibility and optimum use.

Training.

This is desirable, but at present rates of pay it would be difficult to retain the service of qualified personnel. Even now the Service is liable to lose useful members to private householders where work is congenial. Need for the provision of uniform is stressed by its popularity in nearby areas where this has been introduced. Home Helps have been lost to our service because of this provision in an adjoining city.

Relationship with Householder.

Occasional difficulties arise, not unexpectedly. Some householders regard the Home Help as a drudge and the Service as a Domestic Agency. Staff are naturally repelled by such an attitude.

Conditions of Employment.

The Home Help on commencing duty is given a copy of strict rules to which she must adhere. By and large difficulties encountered are principally petty grievances, not significant if measured by the scope of service given. Many Home Helps have introduced cheer, hope and encouragement in the homes they visit, and favourable appreciation of their help is often expressed.

Since the inception of the Act and the enlargement of the number of Home Helps to form a reasonably adequate service, it has been necessary to allot the full time services of one clerk to the management of the Service. This saves the time of professional women, viz., Health Visitors, Midwives, and District Nurses. The latter report at appropriate intervals on the professional aspect of the case, but day to day administration including recruitment and arrangement of hours of work are undertaken by the Organiser. The increasing scope of the service warrants a separate appointment when the service is large, active, and meeting an important public need.

Cases provided with Home Helps.

DIVISIONAL FIGURES.

Type of Case.	Number of Cases.	Hours employed.	%
Maternity	85 ...	6,057 ...	11
Tuberculosis	1 ...	42 ...	—
Chronic Sick, Aged and Infirm	192 ...	39,028 ...	70
Others	90 ...	10,606 ...	19
	368 ...	55,733 ...	100

General Administration.

The Public Health Office at the Town Hall, Shipley, affords accommodation for the staff of the Local Authority (Shipley) and County Divisional Health Staff.

The Sanitary Officer and staff occupy premises adjacent to the Town Hall, Baildon.

Laboratory Service.

Existing arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens and consequent preventive action remain unchanged.

Practically all samples, bacteriological, water, and milk were submitted during the year to the Bradford Laboratory of the Medical Research Council. Prompt delivery secures early reports, and delay is minimised by the proximity of the Laboratory and a preliminary telephone report from the Bacteriologist. This has been of great service in many different ways, reducing, for example, periods of exclusion from school, nursery, and work; providing early diagnosis and permitting early preventive action in the control of infectious disease.

We have again been indebted to Dr. Tomlinson and his successor, Dr. Smith, and staff for their consistent courtesy and expert help in the Laboratory and the field throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Number of Specimens examined	Division		Baildon	
	...	2,431	...	47
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Fæces for Intestinal Pathogens	468	1857	—	24
Urine for Intestinal Pathogens	1	5	—	1
Nasal Swabs for Haem. Strep.	4	21	1	2
Throat Swabs for Haem. Strep.	27	48	10	9

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Measles.

Measles in the first quarter, 47 cases, and Whooping Cough in the first six months, 19 cases, were the only notifiable infections. One case of Poliomyelitis occurred in the last quarter of the year.

Smallpox.

A young miner resident in Baildon who worked at Gomersal Colliery fell ill on 1st May suffering from headache and vomiting. He had worked overnight at the Colliery, but although unwell on the morning of Friday, 1st May, proceeded in the afternoon by 'bus to Gomersal to collect his wages and returned home. The same evening he visited a theatre in Bradford, travelling again by 'bus in each direction. On Saturday he continued to be ill, but despite this visited a Speedway accompanied by a number of youths. Feeling worse, however, he returned home unaccompanied before the end of the trial. On Sunday afternoon, May 3rd, when first examined by his private Doctor he was feverish and complaining of headache and sickness. He remained at home in bed and on Monday the Doctor observed a faint rash on the trunk, face and extremities. On Tuesday morning the unusual features of the rash led the Doctor to consult the Medical Officer of Health. The patient was examined by the Medical Officer of Health and subsequently by Dr. Beach, Consultant in Infectious Disease. The case being highly suspicious of Smallpox, arrangements were made through Dr. Benn for admission to Oakwell Isolation Hospital. Local Medical Practitioners, neighbouring Medical Officers of Health, County Medical Officer, Regional Hospital Board and Ministry of Health were immediately notified. Contact was also established with the National Coal Board Departments responsible for Gomersal Colliery, and Dr. Douglas, Medical Officer of Health of Spenborough, was notified.

The serious administrative problem necessitated

- (a) Tracing further possible cases and the vaccination of all intimate contacts.
- (b) Tracing the possible origin of infection.
- (c) Taking all possible measures for the prevention of further spread, and
- (d) Making administrative arrangements to meet the inevitable demand for public vaccination.

Relatives in the home of the patient were carefully inspected and vaccinated. Thereafter persons who had contacted the patient within the likely period of transmission of infection were examined and vaccinated. This included persons in near-by shops, houses,

persons who had travelled by 'bus, fellow workers, associates in Clubs. Most of these persons were in Baildon, Shipley, Bradford and Gomersal. The relative risk of each intimate contact was as far as possible assessed and each kept under the personal surveillance of the Medical Officer of Health for a prescribed period. All were vaccinated and when necessary re-vaccinated. In one case with a doubtful clinical history blood was submitted to Professor Downie of Liverpool for complement fixation test. This proved negative. No other contact examined showed evidence or gave a history of previous contact with Variola or any evidence of missed infection. Meanwhile investigations proceeded at Gomersal Colliery without conclusive evidence, however, as to the source of infection. The outbreak of Smallpox which had spread from Todmorden to Halifax, Leeds and directly to other areas of the West Riding being in all likelihood the original source, help in relating the case to previous known cases was given by Dr. Thompson of the Ministry of Health and Medical Officers of Health. The Senior Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health was in daily contact by telephone.

The house and personal belongings of the patient were disinfected, and where appropriate articles were destroyed.

Arrangements were early instituted for providing adequate supplies of vaccine, as private Doctors were soon heavily taxed by applications for vaccination. Such indeed was the considerable public demand that two centres were opened, one at Somerset House, Shipley, and another at the Town Hall, Baildon. Within a few days approximately 20,000 persons were vaccinated at these centres. Pressure of work in the Health Department necessitated the suspension of many routine duties, and almost the entire weight of the personnel brought directly to bear on the problem. To cope with day and night needs, each dept. of the Local Authority and many volunteers co-operated. Even the busy Medical Practitioners in the spare time at their disposal rendered all possible assistance at Clinics and Surgeries. After an expiry of 17 days from the removal of the patient, the risk of further spread was deemed to have passed, and restrictions, if not vigilance, relaxed. Unfortunately the case proved fatal, the patient dying seven days after admission to Hospital.

There are conflicting views on the true value of mass vaccination when the Medical Officer of Health is confronted with Smallpox in his area. Such is the normal apathy of the public that a clamour for vaccination on each appearance would seem to have become traditional. Vaccination applied indiscriminately introduces many additional problems, including clinical fallacies, and the attention and time of the epidemiologist and his staff may be diverted from primary considerations. These are the recognition of further cases and the immediate vaccination and surveillance of intimate contacts, who are

by far the most likely to contract infection, for the spread of infection can best be controlled by estimating

- (i) the degree of contact;
- (ii) the time relationship of contact to the infectivity of the patient; and providing
- (iii) adequate surveillance and when necessary;
- (iv) isolation.

The endeavour is to "ring off" the potential sources of further infection. Such are usually limited in number. Long term experience of Smallpox has proved that effective measures are closely related to the movements and immediate neighbourhood of the patient during the infective period. The control of Variola requires therefore

1. Selective rather than mass vaccination.
2. Isolation of patient or patients and their immediate vaccination when required.
3. Surveillance of intimate contacts with or without isolation according to circumstance.
4. Disinfection of infected places and materials.

A feature of some consequence was relationship with the Press. It was found expedient from time to time to meet three representatives and keep interested newspapers and organisations, including the B.B.C., informed of progress. I wish to express appreciation of their co-operation and professional discretion. The work of Doctors, Nurses, clerical staff and volunteers contributed a solid effort in the public interest. The fortitude of the parents and relatives of the patient assisted in no small measure in preventing spread, and I was most deeply indebted to them for their forbearance.

It is evident that a prime requisite of health education is readjustment of the public attitude to the vaccinal state. It is each person's duty to him or herself and his neighbour to maintain resistance to Smallpox. With modern rapid modes of travel, transmission of Variola is more likely during the incubation period or from the missed case, and detection at Air or Seaport is no longer the relatively firm guarantee that it was in the past.

Scabies and Verminous Infestation.

Scabies is treated free of charge at Spurr Road Cleansing Centre. This is an old A.R.P. Decontamination Centre which has been adapted and redecorated, with hot and cold showers, undressing and dressing rooms, and nurse's room.

The method of treatment is by Benzyl Benzoate after showering of patient. Contacts are encouraged to attend and usually receive one treatment.

There has been a rapid decline in the number of cases of Scabies since the end of the war. During 1952 only 2 cases attended for cleansing from the Division. Secondary infections are few and, generally speaking, one treatment suffices.

Louse Infestation.

This continues to be persistently present among a percentage of the population, particularly the pre-school and school child, although it is difficult to estimate its prevalence in the young adolescent. The control of louse infestation is a perennial problem, usually identified with School Medicine. Reports are submitted monthly to each group of School Managers and the total number of infested cases and the follow-up in connection with each given. The general principle adopted is that the mother is in the first case encouraged to co-operate, and where a case is found either of louse infestation or nits, other members of the family are examined. The reservoir of infection for most school children is generally the member of the "problem family." Such are the methods of treatment available and their efficacy that there is no reasonable excuse for a child continuing to be infested over a period. By tact, persistence and conscientious application, the School Nurses and Health Visitors have enormously reduced the incidence of infestation in the population.

Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during the year:—

		Age at date of final injection.						
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14 Total
Primary course	...	239	179	34	24	19	35	1 531
Reinforcing injection	...	—	—	—	3	59	469	25 556

Number of children at 31st December, 1953, who had completed a course of immunisation since 1st January, 1939:—

Last course		Age at 31st December, 1953.				
of injections (whether primary or re-inforcing)		Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Total
1949-1953	...	31	2287	2993	483	5794
1948 and before	...	—	—	1243	2361	3604

The intention of the re-inforcing injection is to raise the immunity of children when they enter school and come into contact with large numbers of children, amongst whom diphtheria carriers may be present.

Vaccination.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year:—

		Age at date of Vaccination.					
		Under 1	1—	2-4	5-14	15 and over	Total
Primary	... ..	495	290	1162	3951	5337	11,235
Re-vaccination	...	11	19	184	929	6653	7,796
Unclassified	...	74	82	326	816	3758	5,056

Mental Health Service.

Mr. Greenwood, the Duly Authorised Officer, was responsible for admissions to Mental Hospitals and kept the Medical Officer of Health informed throughout the year by requisite notices. Notifications of discharge were received from the respective hospitals.

The Occupation Centre at Keighley for children classified as ineducable provided accommodation for children from Keighley and Shipley Divisions and a few outwith these areas. Conveyance by 'bus or taxi from central points meals and milk through the Education Department continued to be supplied. Medical examination, medical records, dental services and clinic facilities were maintained. Supervisor members of the staff as part of their duties escorted children to and from the Centre.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Particulars of Mental Defectives in the Division as at 31st December, 1953.

		Under age 16			Age 16 and over		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under Statutory Supervision	...	11	6	17	19	16	35
Under Guardianship	... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Taken to "Places of Safety"	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted to Institutions	...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Died or removed from Area	...	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cases receiving training:—							
In Occupation Centre	... ..	11	3	14	1	1	2
At home	... ..	—	—	—	2	2	4

BYE-LAWS

in force within the Urban District of Baildon.

Description or Purpose.	Date of Operation.
The Cleansing of Footways of Pavements ...	12th July, 1893.
Nuisances (arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish and for the prevention of the keeping of animals)	12th July, 1893.
Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matters	12th July, 1893.
Slaughterhouses	12th July, 1893.
Hackney Carriages	12th July, 1893.
Charlestown Cemetery	19th July, 1898.
Use of Sanitary Conveniences	6th March, 1923.
Smoke Abatement (Three Minute Bye-law) ...	11th September, 1930.
Roberts Park Recreation Ground (now applicable to a small area only)	6th October, 1933.
Handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air	15th May, 1950.
Knoll Grounds Pleasure Ground	1st August, 1953.
Buildings	1st August, 1953.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1953.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services of your District for the year ending 31st December, 1953.

During the year 24 houses were constructed by the Authority, an increase of 2 over the figure for the previous year. Six houses were built by private enterprise. The removal of restrictions upon private building during the latter part of the year will encourage private building and this may mean that many persons who have already applied for a Council house may now find their own accommodation.

The demolition of 23 houses in Albert Street and Victoria Street has now been completed and all persons concerned have been rehoused.

A review of the Council's Housing List revealed that the number of applicants has decreased substantially, mainly due to the fact that many of them have found their own accommodation, left the district or failed to return the questionnaire which was sent to them. The number of new applicants received during the year was 82. The total number of applications on the list at the end of the year was 302.

The Refuse Collection Service was maintained throughout the year at a satisfactory level despite the fact that one vehicle was out of service for complete overhaul and repainting for six weeks during the Summer. Income from the sale of salvage paper has remained at the same level as last year. The weight of paper collected during 1953 was 114 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. with a value of £780 2s. 9d. whilst during the year 1952 the corresponding figures were 114 tons 16 cwt. 14 lbs., valued at £780.

I would like to thank all members of the Council with especial mention to the Chairman of the Health Committee (Coun. D. Hill). The help and advice given to me at all times by the Clerk of the Council (Mr. R. H. Moore) and the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. J. Battersby) is deeply appreciated.

I wish also to thank all my colleagues who assisted with the work of the Department during my absence due to sickness.

Yours faithfully,

REUBEN HORSFALL,

Sanitary Inspector.

1. General Statistics.

Total number of inspections made for nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	112
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	70
Informal notices served for the abatement of nuisances						67
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies inspected	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	21
Fried fish shops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	28
Carcases inspected	...	...	...	...	...	—
Smoke observations made	...	...	...	...	...	29
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	47
Drains approved	...	...	...	...	...	38
Infected premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	5

2. Sanitary Improvements Effected.

Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	23
Blocked drains liberated and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	38
Additional water closets provided for existing premises						—
Conversion of privies to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	—
Drains provided with vent shafts	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	3
Additional dustbins provided to existing premises	...	...	...	...	...	28
Dustbins provided to new property	...	...	...	...	...	29
New gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	4

3. Sanitary Accommodation.

Water closets	...	...	...	...	...	3693
Waste water closets	...	...	...	...	...	9
Privy middens	...	...	...	...	...	23
Pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	29
Portable dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	3593

4. Housing Statistics.

1. (a) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	118
(b) Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	230

2. Remedy of defects without the services of formal notice. Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	23
3. Action under Statutory powers during the year (proceedings under Public Health Acts).	
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(b) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:—	
(i) by owners	1
(ii) by Local Authority	—

5. Overcrowding.

Several cases of overcrowding have been relieved during the year and it now appears that this problem is on the decline.

6. Housing.

I am pleased to report that for the first time since 1939 it was possible to carry out a certain amount of Slum Clearance Twenty-three back-to-back type houses—Albert Street and Victoria Street, were demolished under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.

7. Sanitary Accommodation.

There have been no material changes in the sanitary arrangements of the District during the year. With the exception of one or two isolated dwellings the only unsewered parts of the District are Moor-side and Low Hill. These premises are served by pail closets which are cleansed weekly.

8. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

(a) Refuse Collection.

A weekly collection service has been maintained throughout the year despite the fact that time was lost whilst one of the vehicles was undergoing overhaul and repainting.

Only a very small number of complaints with regard to inadequacy of service were received during the year, these were mainly confined to holidays and periods of bad weather.

(b) Refuse Disposal.

Refuse Disposal is by 100% controlled tipping on the Esholt Lane tip. No complaints were received with regard to nuisances caused by this tip.

(c) Summary of Refuse Collected.

Total number of loads collected	1,463
Estimated weight	2,387 tons
Builder's spoil—Total number of loads	Nil
Income from same	Nil

The costs of refuse collection and disposal were as follows:—

Collection costs	£2,581
Disposal costs	£517
Salvage costs	£541

These costs compare favourably with those of other Authorities of similar size.

9. Salvage.

This year's total income from the sale of salvage was £955 which shows a slight decrease on the previous year's income.

Waste paper:—

			Weight.	Value.
1951	...	113 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs.	£1,819 12s. 5d.	
1952	...	114 tons 16 cwts. 14 lbs.	£780 0s. 0d.	
1953	...	114 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs.	£780 2s. 9d.	

Details of Salvage Sold during the Year.

Waste paper (114 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs.) ...	£780 2s. 9d.
Rags, etc.	£38 13s. 2d.
Scrap metal	£136 0s. 7d.
Total ...	£954 16 6d.

10. Food Inspection.

The following articles of food were surrendered as unfit for human consumption:—

Apricots	3 tins	Peas	3 tins
Beef loaf	2 tins	Plums	8 tins
Carrots	3 tins	Prunes	4 tins
Cheeses	1 carton	Puddings (Plum) ...	4
Cherries	1 tin	Rhubarb	1 tin
Cream (Sterilised) ..	2 tins	Salmon	2 tins
Cream (Whipped) ...	1 packet	Sandwich Spread ...	1 jar
Custard Powder ...	4 packets	Sardines	1 tin
Ham		Sauce	4 bot.
(Boneless Shoulder)	23 lbs.	Sausages (Pork) ...	1 tin
Jam	3 tins	Soup	1 tin
Luncheon Meat ...	1 tin	Steak (Stewed) ...	2 tins
Milk (Dried)	1 tin	Steak (Beef)	1 tin
Milk (Evaporated) ..	7 tins	Strawberries	1 tin
Oranges	5 tins	Tomatoes	6 tins
Pears	3 tins	Torux	80 Cub.

The emergency arrangements for centralised slaughtering are still in operation. Meat supplies for the district are obtained from the Public Abattoir at Shipley.

11. Bakehouses.

The number of bakehouses in the district has now been reduced to eight, none of which are underground. All were regularly inspected and a good standard of hygiene is maintained. Two bakehouses were found to require lime-washing and another plaster repairs. No statutory action was necessary.

12. Ice Cream.

There are 2 producer-retailers and 38 retailers of ice cream registered in the district. The majority of registered retailers sell the proprietary brands of ice cream which are mainly pre-packed. There are several mobile ice cream vans operating in the district and a strict supervision has been maintained over them, and the standard of cleanliness is very high.

Several samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and no unfavourable reports were received.

13. Milk Supplies.

There are 14 registered retailers and two producer-retailers of milk within the district. Samples have been taken and the following results obtained:—

Heat Treated Milk.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
Pasteurised ...	1	—	1
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	2	—	2
Raw Milk.			
Tuberculin Tested ..	1	—	1
Accredited ...	3	1	4

The sale of bottled designated milk is on the increase, the dairy-men obtaining their supplies from the larger dairies outside the district.

14. Factories Act, 1937.

Several visits were made to factories within the district and it was not necessary to draw the owner's or occupier's attention to any statutory requirements.

One notice was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories relating to soap and towels not provided at the wash-basin and the first-aid box was not stocked as prescribed. These were investigated and the defects remedied.

15. **Camping Sites.**

There are two licensed camping sites in the district comprising weekend huts and caravans all of which are regularly inspected.

16. **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

A total of 15 infestations by rats and mice were treated during the year, 2 of which were major infestations by rats. Results obtained on most occasions were most encouraging, all treatments being carried out in accordance with the methods recommended by the Ministry. Warfarin and zinc phosphide are the chief poisons used.

Anti-rodent measures are summarised below.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	18
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	38
Number of premises inspected	...	...	...	35
Number of visits made	...	...	...	60
Number of premises cleared of infestation	...	...	...	18
Amount of bait laid—Pre-bait	...	...	...	50 lbs.
Poison bait	...	...	...	30 lbs.
Post-bait	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Number of treatments by gas	...	...	...	—
Number of times traps used	...	...	...	—
Number of bodies recovered	...	...	...	18
Estimated kill	...	...	...	152

17. **Complaints.**

The total number of complaints received during the year was 148. Every complaint is investigated and any necessary action taken. In only one case was it found necessary to serve a Statutory Notice.

Many people, however, sought advice on problems which cannot be classified under the above heading in its strictest sense. But whenever advice could not be given due to the matter not being within my jurisdiction they were informed of the right persons to seek and certainly no one left my department or replaced the telephone receiver without help of some degree being given.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. HORSFALL,

Sanitary Inspector.

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

	Live.	Still.	Total.	%
Domiciliary	327	1	328	33
Private Nursing Homes ...	86	4	90	9
Maternity Hospitals	572	13	585	58
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	985	18	1003	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Maternity Services.

Domiciliary Cases.

County Midwives	322
Private Midwives	—
Private Nursing Homes	81
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	364
	<hr/>
Total Cases in Divisional Area ...	767
	<hr/>

Births Outside the Division.

Domiciliary	3
Nursing Homes	52
Hospitals	255
Keighley St. John's	44
Halifax General	11
Bradford St. Luke's	135
Staincliffe General Hospital ...	46
Victoria Hospital, Keighley ...	9
Other Hospitals	10
	<hr/>
	255
	<hr/>

Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee under the Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee. The Sub-Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member, meets monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

During August and September extensive alterations were undertaken in the Maternity Home which necessitated closure. By arrangement with the County Bureau mothers were found accommodation in Maternity Hospitals and Homes elsewhere. Where the mother elected to remain at home she was cared for during her confinement by a Domiciliary Midwife. Ambulances travelling outwith the area were escorted by Domiciliary Midwives or a Maternity Nurse from the Shipley Maternity Home. The working arrangements were smooth and the Home re-opened on October 1st.

Admissions.

Miss Beulah, Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided me with the following statistics:—

364 women were delivered. 2 cases were emergency admissions. 19 women additionally entered for ante-natal care, average stay 7.36 days. 10.6 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 14.6.

Special Statistics.

There were 2 forceps deliveries out of 364 cases. There were 3 stillbirths and 1 neo-natal death. 4 women received blood transfusion.

Consultant Service.

87 patients were seen by Mr. Craig ante-natally. Total attendances numbered 109. Mr. Craig also paid 22 women special visits in the Home. Dr. Langley, Consultant Pædiatrician, was called to examine 6 babies, and Mr. Naylor one baby. Dr. Price made one special visit.

Transfers.

11 patients were transferred to other hospitals; 356 women received Gas and Air Analgesia, 3 other sedatives.

The Infant.

13 babies were being artificially fed when discharged and 76 received complementary feeds. 19 babies who were $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth were all discharged alive.

Midwives Acts.

Medical Aid Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from
Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother Nil
(b) Child 2
(2) Stillbirths 4
(3) Laying out dead body 1
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding 75
(5) Liability to be a source of infection 5
(6) Medical Aid Notices:—

				No. issued because of complications arising during/in				
				Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child	Total
Domiciliary Cases								
(i)	Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act			11	56	5	17	89
(ii)	Others	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
	Cases in Institutions	...	...	—	2	—	—	2
Total				11	58	5	17	91

Analgesia in Childbirth.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board. | | | | | |
| | (i) Domiciliary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| | (ii) Private Nursing Homes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | (iii) Institutions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| (b) | Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of Analgesics during the year | ... | | | | Nil |
| (c) | Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives: | | | | | |
| | (i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements | | | | | Nil |
| | (ii) In use at the end of year | ... | ... | ... | | 8 |
| (d) | Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year: | | | | | |
| | (i) Gas and Air | ... | ... | ... | ... | 258 |
| | (ii) Pethidine | ... | ... | ... | ... | 213 |

Infectious Disease.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease related to child-birth.

Maternal Deaths.

Nil.

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

Districts	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Average Rate for 10 years
Shipley ...	5.2	nil	1.5	nil	1.7	1.8	nil	1.9	nil	nil	1.0
Bingley ...	2.6	7.0	5.0	nil	5.5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2.0
Baildon ...	nil	nil	nil	5.7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.6
Denholme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
England and Wales	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.2

Ancillary Services in Pregnancy and Lying-in Home Helps.

Reference should be made to page 12.

Dental Treatment.

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-Natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn and her assistants.

Dental Treatment of Young Children and Mothers.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Examined	51	80
Needing Treatment ...	47	80
Treated	30	80
Made Dentally Fit	18	—

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Extractions	73	137
Anæsthetics: Local	1	3
General	20	55
Fillings	45	33
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment ...	14	—
Silver Nitrate Treatment	—	11
Dentures provided	10	—

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes.

	Sessions held.	No. of patients.	Total Attendances.
Somerset House ...	48	108	688
Bingley			
(from 18th Feb. only)	31	29	148

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and midwives.

Recuperative Homes.

2 mothers were afforded accommodation at Clifton Ante-Natal Hostel, Brighouse. The greatest deterrent to the use of Ante-Natal Hostels was shortage of accommodation for other young children in the family when arrangements could not be made with relatives or friends at home. Hostel was closed in November, 1953.

Clinics.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

CLINIC	Sessions held	No of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per Session
Somerset House	91	291	1108	12
Maternity Home	202	500	3871	19
		—	—	
Total, Shipley ...		791	4979	
Bingley ...	48	193	817	17
Baildon ...	14	46	130	9
* Denholme ...	26	26	102	4
		—	—	
Totals for Division		1056	6028	
		—	—	

* Ante-Natal attendances at Infant Welfare Clinic.

Premature Babies born to mothers normally resident in the Division showing survival, feeding, etc.

Sex	Date of Birth	Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	Feeding A=Artificial B=Breast	Duration of Pregnancy in weeks	Deaths		Cause of Death.	Complication during Pregnancy or Labour
					Date	Age		
INSTITUTIONAL								
M	1 Jan.	5 1	A	38				Rh. negative with antibodies
M	2 "	4 13	A	36				
M	6 "	5 0	B + A	36				Extended breech delivery Rh. negative
M	13 "	3 12	B 7/52	32				
M	20 "	2 15	A	33				Ante-partum haemorrhage Rh. negative with antibodies Surgical induction
F	26 "	5 4	B	40				
F	30 "	5 6	A	38				
M	16 Feb.	5 4	A	38				
F	19 "	5 8	A	40				
F	21 "	5 1	A	36				
F	7 Mar.	4 10	B	36				
F	7 "	5 6	A	36				
F	3 Apr.	4 14	B	38				Toxaemia of pregnancy. Surgical induction
M	7 "	5 4	B	36				
F	10 "	5 5	B 11/365	40				
F	30 May	5 6	A	37				Spinal deformity
F	31 "	3 0	A	32				
F	20 June	4 14	B	33				
F	23 "	4 14	B	37				
F	24 "	5 0	B 2/52	40				
F	25 "	5 6	A	38				Caesarian section Ante-partum haemorrhage Premature rupture of membranes Pre-eclamptic. Caesarian section.
F	14 July	4 12	B	33				
F	20 "	4 12	A	36				
M	5 Aug.	4 7	B	36				
M	20 "	5 5	A	40				Rh. negative Toxaemia of preg. Albuminura
M	24 "	4 5	B	33				
F	25 "	3 4	B	36				Toxaemia of preg. Albuminura
F	31 "	5 4	B + A	36				
M	3 Sept.	4 7	B + A	34				
M	3 "	4 5	B + A	Twins }				
M	6 "	4 2	B + A	38				Phlebitis after delivery Uterine inertia. Medical induction
M	17 "	4 8	B	40				
F	17 "	4 1	B	40				
M	21 "	5 2	B	37				
M	15 Oct.	5 5	A	40				
F	1 Nov.	5 6	B	37				
F	26 "	3 3	A	32				
F	28 "	4 13	B	40				
F	7 Dec.	5 6	B	40				
F	24 "	4 10	B	36				
F	26 "	4 8	A	36				
M	24 Mar.	5 8	A	38	9 Apr.	16 days	Prematurity	
M	15 Dec.			30	15 Dec.	2 hrs.	Prematurity Stillborn	
M	14 Jan.	4 15	—	38				Hypertension "
M	25 Feb.	— 11	—	33				
M	25 "	— 7	—	Twins }				
M	27 "	2 0	—	32				
F	1 Dec.	4 10	B	36				
M	13 Mar.	4 11	—	34				Toxaemia. Ante-partum haem. Toxaemia
F	7 Apr.	4 15	—	36				
F	22 July	3 8	—	30				
F	1 Oct.	3 14	—	31				
F	7 Dec.	2 0	—	30				
F	8 "	4 13	—	40				
F	22 "	3 6	—	26				Ante-partum haemorrhage

DOMICILIARY

M	30 Jan.	5 4	B + A	37				
F	9 Mar.	5 2	B	36				
F	21 ,	4 12	A	36				
F	12 Apr.	1 9	A	32	18 Apr.	6 days	Prematurity	Triplets
M	12 "	1 14	A	32	5 May	23 days	Prematurity	"
M	12 "	2 0	A	32	13 Apr.	1 day	Prematurity	"
M	5 May	5 8	B	41				
M	14 July	3 14	B	33				
M	25 "	5 0	A	40				
F	3 Aug.	5 2	B	36				
F	16 Sept.	5 0	B	38				
M	10 Oct.	3 4	—	35				
F	18 Nov.	5 0	B		22 Nov.	4 days	Stillborn Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida	

Infants.
INFANT MORTALITY
(Divisional Figures).

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths Under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Congenital Deformity	3	—	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	6
Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
Prematurity ...	4	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	6
Intracranial Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
All causes ...	9	—	2	2	13	6	—	2	—	21

INFANT MORTALITY.
Baildon.

CAUSE OF DEATH										
Congenital Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Deformity	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intracranial Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2

Prematurity.

Two cots are available; one established at Salt's Hospital for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

CLINIC	No of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attend- ances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House ...	177	902	5728	32
Wrose	90	250	1698	19
TOTAL SHIPLEY		1152	7426	
BAILDON	46	190	1253	27
DENHOLME ...	26	63	417	16
Bingley	50	564	3466	69
Harden	25	65	381	15
Wilsden	23	62	356	15
Cullingworth ...	24	65	408	17
TOTAL BINGLEY		756	4611	
TOTALS—DIVISION		2161	13707	

List of Approved Foods on Sale at Infant Welfare Clinics.

Allenbury's Food (No. 1)	Marmite
Allenbury's Food (No. 2)	Minadex
Allergilac	Modilac
Ambrosia Dried Milk	Nestles' Strained Foods
Bemax	N.R. Vitamin Concentrate
Bovril Weaning Food	Olive Oil, Pure
Carnation Milk	Ostermilk, No. 1
Cod Liver Oil, Pure	Ostermilk, No. 2
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	Ovaltine
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	Prenatalac
Colact	Ribena
Cow and Gate, Full Cream	Robinson's Patent Barley
Cow and Gate, Half Cream	Robinson's Patent Groats
Cow and Gate, Cerex	Roboleine
Cow and Gate, Chocolate Milk	Robrex
Dextrin-Maltose	Robsoup
Farex	Rose Hip Syrup
Frailac	Scott's Baby Cereal
Glucose D	Scott's Midlothian Oat Food
Hæmolac	Scott's Twin Pack
Horlicks	Scott's Strained Foods
Lacidac	Sister Laura's Food
Lactogen No. 1	Trufood, Humanised
Lactogen No. 2	Trufood Cereal
Lactagol	Trufood, Follow-on
Liquid Paraffin	Virol
Maltoline (Plain)	Virolax
Maltoline (with Iron)	Weylac

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

	Somerset House, Shipley.	Morningside Road, Bingley.
NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED		
Children under 1	17	9
Children aged 1 but under 2 ...	47	29
Children aged 2 but under 5 ...	79	71
Children aged 5 and over	103	116
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
Children under 1	176	83
Children aged 1 but under 2 ...	410	311
Children aged 2 but under 5 ...	505	862
Children aged 5 and over	1093	1590
CONDITIONS TREATED		
Chest	71	42
Skin	18	5
Post-infectious diseases	30	70
Post-operative conditions	1	5
Rickets	36	13
Pinks disease	0	2
Others	88	87
Number of sessions held	97	94
Average attendance per session	23	30

In addition to these figures:—

Occupation Centre Cases: 25 sessions, 508 treatments.

Each clinic held twice weekly.

Health Visiting.

Every endeavour was made to diminish routine work of Health Visitors in the Clinics, substituting as was appropriate either Assistant Health Visitors or clerical staff. The Health Visitor is thereby enabled to concentrate on group teaching in the Clinic and personal advice in the home.

Apart from the Tuberculosis Health Visitor and an Assistant Health Visitor who undertakes Clinic duties at Somerset House, 10 Health Visitors and School Nurses work in the Division, 4 of whom are allotted to Shipley. The Health Visitor is now the General Practitioner for Public Health in her area, covering every aspect of Public Health work. Highly trained, versatile she has unlimited scope for her skill and zeal. Health Education, Mothercraft and Parentcraft increasingly figure in her duties, and in my opinion more general use of her specialised knowledge would reduce the multiplicity of Social Workers in the field.

No. of Health Visitors employed:—

(1) Whole time in Health Visiting	...	...	...	13
(2) Part time in Health Visiting	...	...	...	0

Equivalent whole time services devoted to Health Visiting (as distinct from School Nursing and other duties performed by Nurses)	6
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

No. of Home Visits during the year:—

		Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Other classes	Total
		First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	1—2	2—5	Total Visits	
Shipley	...	86	219	578	1997	1046	1638	2259	7823
Bingley	...	45	137	252	1699	1042	1368	1056	5599
Baildon	...	10	20	126	460	440	270	667	1993
Denholme	...	23	86	64	529	264	698	475	2139
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	927	927
Totals for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Division		164	462	1020	4685	2792	3974	5384	18481

DAY NURSERIES.

VICTORIA PARK	-	SHIPLEY.
MANOR LANE	-	SHIPLEY.
WINDHILL	-	SHIPLEY.
SALTAIRE ROAD	-	SHIPLEY.
MYRTLE PARK	-	BINGLEY.
GREEN LANE	-	BAILDON.

Six Nurseries with 50 places each for children of the 0—5 age group within approved categories serve the Division. Until the present time substantially the largest group have been children of married women engaged in Textiles. The training of children in healthy living, the provision of meals, equipment and standards of staff work are high.

Infectious disease outbreaks, although mild in character, are most difficult to control. Indeed this is the principal bugbear of nursery life, since infections like Sonne Dysentery once introduced into an area tend to spread via the Nursery. For this and other equally good reasons we have concentrated principally on places for children from the 2—5 age group. In the case of under 2, places are available for the children of widows, children whose parents are ill, bad social conditions, bad housing and the illegitimate child.

NURSERY	No. of Places	No. of Days Open	Total Attend- ances	Average Daily Attend- ance	No. on Waiting List at 31st Dec.
Manor Lane, Shipley ...	50	248	9904	40	17
Windhill, Shipley ...	50	248	8881	36	23
Victoria Park, Shipley ...	50	248	8998	36	5
Saltaire	50	248	10115	40	3
Bingley	50	248	8980	36	60
Baildon (opened 27 May)	50	148	5655	38	4
Totals ...	300		52533	226	112

APPENDICES.

Causes of Death.

Causes of death in 1953 (Registrar General's Return).

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabi- tants
All Causes	52	48	100	100	10.02
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1	1	1	0.10
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1	1	0.10
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3	3	0.30
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	1	—	1	1	0.10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	4	5	5	0.50
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2	2	0.20
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	4	13	13	1.30
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	9	8	17	17	1.70
Coronary disease, angina	11	8	19	19	1.90
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1	2	2	0.20
Other heart disease	5	9	14	14	1.40
Other circulatory disease	2	2	4	4	0.40
Influenza	1	1	2	2	0.20
Pneumonia	2	1	3	3	0.30
Bronchitis	3	2	5	5	0.50
Other diseases of respiratory system...	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—	1	1	0.10
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	1	1	1	0.10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	2	5	5	0.50
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	1	—	1	1	0.10
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1953. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

			England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Baildon
Rates per 1,000 Home Population							
<i>Births</i>							
Live births	...	...	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5	11.6
Still births	...	...	0.35	0.43	0.34	0.38	0.20
			22.4(a)	24.8(a)	21.4(a)	21.0(a)	16.9(a)
<i>Deaths</i>							
All causes	...	...	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5	9.61
Typhoid and paratyphoid	...	...	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Whooping Cough...	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	—
Diphtheria	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.10
Influenza	...	...	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.19
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.10
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Pneumonia	...	...	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64	0.29
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>							
Typhoid fever	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid fever	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Meningococcal infection	...	...	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	—
Scarlet fever	...	...	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02	0.70
Whooping cough	...	...	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30	2.20
Diphtheria	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	—
Erysipelas	...	...	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.10
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.10
Measles	...	...	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09	5.01
Pneumonia	...	...	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73	0.40
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)	...	...	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.10
Paralytic	...	...	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	—
Non-paralytic	...	...	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38	—
Food poisoning	...	...	18.23(a)	24.33(a)	12.46(a)	28.61(a)	—
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	18.23(a)	24.33(a)	12.46(a)	28.61(a)	—
<i>Deaths</i>							
Rates per 1,000 Live Births							
All causes under 1 year of age	...	...	26.8(b)	30.8	24.3	24.8	17.2
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	—

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

Intermediate List No. and Cause		Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)	Rates per million women aged 15-44	
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	68	0.10	—	—
A116	Abortion with toxæmia	7	0.01	1	—
	Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	166	0.24	—	—
A117	Hæmorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	90	0.13	—	—
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	30	0.04	3	—
A119	Abortion with sepsis	39	0.06	4	—
A120	Other complications of preg- nancy, childbirth and the puerperium	125	0.18	—	—

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.
(b) Per 1,000 Related Live Births.

Infectious Diseases Notified.

Age Groups of Cases; Cases Admitted to Hospital; Number of Deaths.

	Under 1	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS										Admitted Total to Hos- Cases pital	Deaths
		1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+	
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	7 5 —
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	5	5	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	22 — —
Measles ...	1	7	6	4	9	19	3	—	1	—	—	—	50 — —
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4 1 —
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2 — —
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 —
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 1 1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 — —

Infectious Diseases Notified.

Quarterly Incidence and Ward Distribution of Cases.

Disease	Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward
Scarlet Fever ...	3	—	2	2	—	3	4	—
Whooping Cough	11	8	3	—	5	4	11	2
Measles ...	47	3	—	—	11	16	14	9
Pneumonia ...	3	—	1	—	2	1	1	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Smallpox ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications and Deaths in Baildon during the Year.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory Male	Female	Non Respiratory Male	Female	Respiratory Male	Female	Non Respiratory Male	Female
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
25 and under 35	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 and under 45	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 and under 55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 and under 65	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	10	3	1	2	1	1	—	—



Printed by
T. Harrison & Sons Ltd,
Bingley, Shipley & Bradford